

EDMONTON DAILY BULLETIN

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BULLETIN CO., LTD.,
DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1908.

COAL LANDS THAT YIELD NO REVENUE.

The Minister of Public Works drew attention on Tuesday to the enormous area of coal lands within the Province which are exempt from yielding government revenue. That the area is great is generally well known, but how great may not have been clearly realized. Of the total of 100 million tons of coal mined in the Province last year two-thirds yielded no royalty to the Government. This amount was mined on lands alienated by the former Federal Government under conditions which permit no royalty to be collected from the output. However great may be the profits realized by the mines the treasury of neither the Province nor the Dominion benefits one cent. Nor does the proportion for Jan. year appear to be abnormal, as the mining the location of the mines now open, and the areas of Hudson Bay lands, railway lands, and other lands disposed of in the days when surface rights carried also land rights, are not an unreasonable estimate that not more than one-half the coal lands of the Province are subject to royalties on the output.

On the one-third of the output on which royalties were paid last year the total revenue of the Federal Government would be \$1,000,000, which principally sum we are therefore to understand the Opposition both at Ottawa and Edmonton ask us to forego the cash subsidy, to the \$1,000,000 annually, which we now receive in return for our public lands. The coal lands, it must be remembered, are necessarily the most fertile part of the public domain. The imported lands can only be administered at a loss. Land sales cannot be made a source of revenue in a country where land is being given away, and where the difficulties of bringing land under cultivation are recognized as equivalent to a fair price for cultivated land. Moreover, the immigration policy is an essential part of the settlement policy, and its cost must be borne by the Government most concerned in the settlement of the lands. The immigration policy means an annual expenditure, not of thousands but of millions to the Dominion government. The whole operation of administering and settling the public lands aside from the coal lands must result therefore in an enormous deficit. The deficit is now borne by the Dominion, but which would be borne by the Province if we undertook to administer the lands in accord with the wishes of our friends opposite. And against that deficit we would have only the returns from the coal lands—now amounting to the sum of \$80,000 per year. Clearly if anybody got a bad bargain in the Antimony Act it was not the Province of Alberta.

It is asserted by our friends opposite that the royalties from the whole coal output of the Province would equal the subsidy received in lieu of lands, and perhaps exceed it. But the point is that they never can be royalties collected on the whole coal output, and probably never on more than half the whole output. The critics say to that when they were in power. So generous were their notions of the deserts of their party friends and corporation allies that the resource which might have yielded revenue to us was cut in two and one half made non-revenue producing forever. If therefore we would be better situated in future with royalties from the coal products of the Province than with the cash subsidy, we shall receive, the credit for our loss lies at the door of the gentlemen who made it impossible for any government to collect royalties from a great part of these coal products. And the difference between the amount which a royalty on the whole coal output would have yielded and the cash subsidy is one item of the price we paid for having our affairs administered on the principles, and the practice, of the Opposition. The cash subsidy is an allowance made us by the present Federal Government in consideration of the fact that we were not the Dominion government, but by the preceding Government. Had they not depleted our resources, we would have received either the royalty from the whole coal output of the Province or a fair cash equivalent from the Federal treasury. Our friends are caught in the net of their own laying. In power they paid half our coal resources out of business.

as revenue producers; in opposition they urge that we be forced to derive our revenue from these resources, or left without revenue. The present Government recognized that as it was a Dominion Government that depleted our resources, the Dominion should make restitution to us for this loss. If the Opposition consider the restitution insufficient they should propose to buy back the coal lands they alienated, and present us with the whole unimpaired coal resources of the Province, unhampered by a restitution that any portion shall not be subject to royalties. Meanwhile we decline respectfully but firmly to be gulled or led into accepting what coal lands the former Government failed to exempt from royalties in place of a cash subsidy that appears to be a very, very liberal equivalent.

PROHIBITORY LEGISLATION.

A prohibitory law that does not prohibit in several degrees more than a license law that does prohibit to the extent to which it is intended to prohibit; for the reason that a law which is violated with impunity brings all law into contempt and breeds general lawlessness and disorder in the State. A prohibitory law that is enforced, when backed by approving and vigilant public opinion. The law against murder is effective only because it would be practically every day be able to secure the loans necessary to the security of their property alone. But conditions are not normal, and the prohibitory law is not enforced exactly the same difficulty as the manufacturer or merchant of the East in borrowing money and no doubt that the important point is that during the coming months many farmers must secure loans or the equivalent of loans, or else the country will be in a state of financial distress. Loans advanced to farmers under such circumstances are by no means favors extended to a class as against other classes, but an expedient to secure the welfare of the whole country by securing the welfare of the industry upon which the interests of the whole country depend.

There are reasons to believe that public opinion in this Province is today is strongly in favor of prohibitory legislation or that the public generally would exert themselves to secure the enforcement of such law. A legislature that would place such law on the statute books would therefore be imposing on the Government an impossible task in the present state of public opinion; and by passing a law that could not be enforced would visit public disrepute for their legislative failure.

While it is desirable that a Government and a Legislature be leaders of public opinion in the march of social progress, the administration of a Government and the legislation of a Parliament cannot and should not rest too much in advance of public opinion. In democratic countries, the people rule and have a right to rule, and no Government, however well intentioned, is entitled to direct the wishes of the people in order to govern according to their own opinions, however strongly they may be convinced of the correctness of those opinions. It is the privilege of the members alike of a Government and a Legislature to advocate their opinions as strongly as they may deem wise, but it is not their privilege to impose those views upon the public in the form of laws against the public will.

To those who are concerned in mitigating the evils of intemperance, and who believe that these should be permanently removed by the enactment of prohibitory legislation, the course of prudence is not to advocate the enactment of such legislation before it can be enforced. It is to create a public opinion that would ensure the enforcement of the legislation if passed. A law is nothing if the enforcement of law is everything; and a Government cannot enforce the law and has no right to try to do so when the public do not want it enforced. Prohibitory legislation can be easily secured once public opinion guarantees that it would be enforced. Until that time a legislature would be encroaching on public right, would be doing a real injury to the cause of temperance, and would be insisting the public disregard for law in trying to force such measure on the Province.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Industrial Canada, while admitting that the French treaty gave a new door to Canadian producers, says it may "hit" certain Canadian industrial enterprises. Well an enterprise that cannot stand before the competition of goods shipped across the Atlantic ocean has mighty poor reason for claiming the privilege of "hitting" the public for the price to keep itself going.

The Mail and Empire argues that because some British immigrants in Canada find conditions not all that they expected and write to the papers at home about it, that immigration should be stopped and be retarded. Meanwhile the Mail and Empire must observe that immigration from the Old Land is growing every year, both numerically and in proportion to the total of newcomers.

SEED GRAIN.

It is satisfactory to know that the Western Provincial Governments are cooperating with the Department of the Interior to secure a plentiful supply of seed grain in all parts of the West. The task confronting the Government is believed to be not the importation of seed grain, but the distribution of the seed in the country. While in some sections there is a shortage of grain suitable for seed, in other districts there is a surplus, and taken altogether there is probably enough seed in the West for all requirements if it were equally distributed. Obviously the time to deal with the difficulty is to deal with it before this grain has been exported. To do this, information must be secured, and speedily secured, of the conditions in every portion of the country. This done, the distribution of the seed available can be undertaken systematically. It has been suggested that in some cases advance, either of seed or of the price of seed, may have to be made to farmers not in position to pay for their seed requirements at once. If so, it should be kept clearly and persistently before the world that the advances are loans and not gifts, and that the West do not require and do not ask that seed or anything else be given them for nothing. Were financial conditions normal they would be practically every day be able to secure the loans necessary to the security of their property alone. But conditions are not normal, and the prohibitory law is not enforced exactly the same difficulty as the manufacturer or merchant of the East in borrowing money and no doubt that the important point is that during the coming months many farmers must secure loans or the equivalent of loans, or else the country will be in a state of financial distress. Loans advanced to farmers under such circumstances are by no means favors extended to a class as against other classes, but an expedient to secure the welfare of the whole country by securing the welfare of the industry upon which the interests of the whole country depend.

THROTTLING INDUSTRY.

A few days ago the Opposition at Ottawa, ever alert for an opportunity to discover the Grand Trunk Pacific project, discovered a newspaper report that ties for the new road were being purchased in the State of Minnesota. They duly worked "hundreds" into concern and invested the Company with all sorts of characteristics as to the welfare of the country. Mr. McCreary, of Thunder Bay, just took the wind out of the critics by a few explanatory words from his own practical knowledge of railway construction. The Canadian Northern Railway line crosses the Rainy River some distance east of Winnipeg and runs for a considerable distance through the State of Minnesota. The country on both the Canadian and American sides is well wooded with timber suitable for ties. It so happens, however, that while the American settler is free to cut and sell and sell to whoever wants them, the settler across the river in the Province of Ontario is not permitted to do so. This privilege is reserved for those to whom the Whitney Government have seen fit to issue permits. Moreover, on every tie cut the Ontario Government demands ten cents stampage, while the American settler pays no such dues. Naturally enough, therefore, ties are cheaper south of the Rainy river than north of it. The Opposition therefore resolve itself into a demand that the cost of the new road be increased that the Province of Ontario may benefit. And so the dividends on the road will be paid by the traffic of the whole system, this means that the Alberta farmer should be taxed in freight rates to provide revenue for the Provincial Government of Ontario. Mr. Comeau very pointedly and very properly advised the minister for Rainy River to use his influence with the Whitney Government to secure the removal of the penalty if he wanted the business secured to the Canadian lumberman. The trouble is that the Ontario Government is throttling industry in the effort to make it stand and deliver.

To Preserve Viking Ships.

Christiana, Jan. 24.—The question of how to preserve three ancient Viking ships which have been unearthed at different times, and which are the property of the University of Christiania has long been discussed, and it is now said that the plan proposed by an architect of Holland is likely to be adopted. The ships have been a large wooden hulls to be constructed in a hill near the royal palace. A Norwegian firm in London has been guaranteed to pay one-third of the cost of the plan adopted by the authorities. The ships will be dug out by the Norwegian Government as a part of the museum antiquities. Two of them have been on exhibition for many years. One was found in 1882, and in 1898 and the third recently.

BODE'S GUM

Better than a Doctor

King Goes to Washington.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, left this afternoon for Washington where he will attend the annual banquet of the Grindstone club, and will be a guest of President Roosevelt at a luncheon on Saturday.

FAITH IN FUTURE.

Secretary of the U.S. Treasury Takes Important Step.
Washington, Jan. 24.—The secretary of the treasury late today announced that owing to the great improvement in financial conditions throughout the country, he had begun the gradual withdrawal of deposits of public money in moderate amounts from the national banks. The first call would be made upon New York banks, and amounts to approximately \$10,000,000. This is in addition to about \$10,000,000 dollars released by the New York banks since December 31st. The secretary also announced that a general call for a moderate amount of public money would be made in other cities at an early date.

Permanent Results

"I had been suffering for over two months with a chronic cough, and was unable to do my work. I tried several remedies without obtaining any apparent relief. In fact we were growing worse. I got a bottle of Bode's Gum and used it for a permanent and rapid that we desired to keep it in our home continually."

C. H. Stetson, Ottawa.
BODE'S GUM is recognized the world over as the best preparation for the cure of all forms of cough, cold, croup, bronchitis and influenza. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ages. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ages. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ages.



A Welcome Gift
Boyd's
WJB
CHOCOLATES
WJB BOYD CANDY CO.

Nurses' & Mothers' Treasure
Through the State of Minnesota.
Used over 50 years. First compound
made by Dr. F. E. Plank in 1855.
Makes Baby Strong
Restores the little system to perfect health. Cures colds, coughs, colic, and all other ailments of infants.
Sold by all druggists and chemists.

MOTHER'S

Seigel's SYRUP
By its strengthening and regulating action on the stomach and bowels puts an end to indigestion, relieves pain and

Cures Windy Spasms
Price 25c per bottle. Sold Everywhere.
W. J. B. & Co., Montreal.

LEAD COPPER ANTIMONY TIN NOTICE
TORONTO MILLINERY STORE
All Millinery at half price. We are offering good heavy hats at 50¢. Those come in gray, black, navy, and garnet. We have still in stock all Up-to-date Millinery.

MRS. FERRIER,
148 Jasper Ave., Next Door to Hudson Bay Bldg., Edmonton

Last Few Days of Sale

...AT...
HUDSON'S BAY STORES

This Great Bargain Sale will continue until the end of the week and then will be followed by our Annual Whitewear Sale.
Here are a few further special lines which have been added and will be on sale this week.

Extra Heavy Cream Flannelette Ladies' Nightgowns, regular 1.25 for 90c

Another lot of Ladies' Heavy Cream Flannelette Nightgowns, nicely trimmed, regular 2.00 for 1.25

A job lot of Ladies' Fancy Flannelette Blouses will be on sale at 90c, 1.00 and 1.25. All greatly reduced in price.

Great bargains are now being given in Ladies' Cashmere, Lustre and Cloth Blouses. These will be cleared at prices which will soon effect a speedy clearance. Ask to see them.

A job lot of Fancy Blouse Silks are on sale at 35c, 50c and 75c per yard. These silks are fast disappearing. Hurry if you want to secure a length.

Great sacrifices are now being given on the whole of our remaining stock of Ladies' Cloth Coats and Suits, Fur Coats and Muffs, Fur Coats and Fur Lined Coats. These goods must be cleared. Nothing will be carried over. Many of these lines will be just the thing for Spring wear. Call in and look them over.

A special lot of Ladies' French Kid Gloves, in black and tan, will be offered at 75c per pair. These are worth 1.25

A few pieces of all wool French Flannel, plain colors only, will be on sale at 25c per yard. Regular price 50c.

A job lot of Men's all wool socks, made from the best Scotch yarns and a card of mending attached to each pair. Will be sold 5 pairs for 1.00. This is a bargain.

Everything else in the Men's Furnishing Department will be greatly reduced. Bargains in Men's Fur Coats, Cloth Coats, Suits, Underwear and Boots and Shoes.

Remember, our Annual Whitewear Sale will immediately follow this sale. Watch this space.

HUDSON'S BAY STORES

HUMBERSTONE COAL

\$3.25 PER TON

E. O. DOBELL & Co.

71 McDougall Ave.
Phone 28C EDMONTON

CANDY & CO.

WOOD
510 JASPER AVENUE.
Phone 518. P.O. Box 225.
CANDY & CO.

New Post Cards

Monthlight Scenes of Edmonton
LITTLE'S, 3rd and Jasper

LaSanson
FIRST 720
THE LATEST
MAGNETOGRAPH

CASTLE LIVERY

Shiloh's Cure
Cures Coughs and Colds QUICKLY
We are offering till January 1st, delivered to consumer, First-Class Baled Timothy at \$16 per ton; half ton lots at \$8.50; quarter ton lots \$4.50. Feed Oats per bushel 35c. Now is the chance of your lifetime. Phone 121 or call at 342 Fraser or 164 Jasper. Fresh Ground Bone Next Week.

AUCTION

Sales at Hill's Feed, & Sale Barn, Queen's Ave., at 1 p.m. every Wednesday. On market, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 p.m. We get top prices.
LOUGHAN & CO.
The Auctioneers
Office 171 Queen's Ave. W., Telephone 457

STOVEWOOD FOR SALE

Dry Poplar and Dry Shale.
EDMONTON ICE CO.
Telephone 329

AUTO STROP SAFETY RAZORS

JACKSON BROS.
JEWELLERS
Cor. Queen's Ave and Jasper

Praised by Music-Lovers

Musically educated people unite in praising the New Castle Williams Piano for beauty of construction and artistic finish. Its local qualities are unexcelled, while its beauty of case tends to give it a permanent home. 1
William Pratt & Co.

There's no economy in buying "cheap" salt

at present prices WINDSOR SALT costs no more than imported salt. It is pure and never fails.
187 W

THE INDUSTRIES OF EDMONTON

The City Mills, Ross' Flats.

It was about eight years ago, when Edmonton was still in its infancy and just attaining to a little more than a Hudson's Bay trading post, that the demand began to be felt for a local flour mill in the city. The question of bringing in the flour from outside points and of sending out the wheat grown in the district was felt to be so great that several of Edmonton's citizens decided to organize a joint stock company and build a local mill.

The company was known as the *Douling Milling Co., Ltd.*, and the present plant, known as the city mills, situated on the flats, near the Edmonton brewery, was erected in 1899. The principal characteristics of

quest a lease and last October purchased the business.

Mr. Campbell is well known here in Edmonton and the surrounding country as one of the most reliable business men of the district. He has an extensive knowledge of the wheat and flour trade, and has been for several years, Mr. Campbell, by other means of the present firm, has also large interests in other flour mills, where he is an active manager as well as an active owner.

The Present Capacity.
The mills at the present time have a capacity of about 200 barrels a day, in connection with the main mill, handling there are two elevators, the miller and older one having a capacity of 20,000 bushels and the other

the local demand. Though their trade is to a large extent confined to the city, principally among the retail dealers, some shipments are sent out along the C. N. & C. & E. lines. These districts being covered as far as the miller and miller's mill respectively.

Local Wheat Used.
Local wheat is used almost entirely as a rule. This year, though 20,000 bushels of local wheat of two growths are being used, it is not necessary to send some outside demands, as the local supply was sufficiently large last year. The entire supply was purchased in the Edmonton district. The company have a private siding from the C. N. R. spur from Edmonton.



THE CITY MILLS ON ROSS' FLATS, OPERATED BY CAMPBELL & OTTO WELL — CAPACITY OF MILL 200 BARRELS PER DAY, AND OF STOREHOUSE 10,000 BUSHELS.

that time were Kara Dowling, now deceased, and R. P. Ottowill, of Clover Bay, one of the present owners.

Improvements Made.
Since that time the plant has been greatly improved and to its influence is due much of the excellence of Alberta flour. Upon its completion, the former in the early years of the present decade was able to produce a better price for his wheat and to produce his flour at a lower rate.

Changes in Ownership.
In 1901 A. B. Campbell became the manager and he has continued in the capacity ever since. In 1903 the stock was purchased from the original owners by McLaughlin & Sons, and in 1900, Mr. Campbell and R. P. Ottowill were one of the original owners.

city of 20,000 bushels and the other more recently constructed, a capacity of 80,000 bushels.

The flour upon which the mills have made their reputation is the popular White Rose which has a large sale in the city and as the standard of excellence. Other grades are also manufactured, including the Strong Harkins, and Cream of Wheat and Whole Wheat flour.

Local Demand is Good.
Country to a great extent supplies Mr. Campbell's mills, and he finds an excellent demand in the local market and not the pretence to local flour that some claim exists. In fact, the local market is so good that at the present time the mills are unable to supply

to St. Lawrence, this enabling them to ship direct from the mill door. The view given here shows the mill and the warehouse in the foreground and the elevators in the rear. They are situated on the river bank and in every respect the location is ideal.

Mr. Campbell states that in past years for milling wheat than the present, he has been able to export it himself, in fact, the mills in Edmonton are better than that in Winnipeg. With such facilities afforded the milling of the locally grown wheat to shipping, it is not surprising that the business of the mill has grown rapidly from year to year.

BUFFALO POSE FOR SIGHTSEERS

(Continued from Page Three)

tion of them given by Father LaCombe, the venerable missionary, who has been at many buffalo hunts in the old days. The buffalo, he says, has the heart of a lion and has a hard when fire on the prairie, but wounded or attacked it has the ferocity of a demon.

Their sensitiveness to impressions caught one from another, their susceptibility to stamped on, unless one or two were provoked to run and their deep content were the outstanding features of the impressions they left with the visitors. They seem to have prospered well on the overseen Dominion of the gracious sovereign, Edward VII., and will surely of

men's inability before his members of the legislature came along on a challenge to ride the buffalo-ride. The hunter, the other a daring rider of a buffalo if he could even mount one, and the other a still wondering sight, as he would likely come to the time of a buffalo if he could even mount one.

On the return to the park-keeper's house a number of camp speech were delivered before the house and then the speaker turned to the time of the day. Hon. Mr. Finlay was the first to speak, and he spoke of the Park-keeper for the delightful nature of the trip.

A. J. Robertson made a pleasing speech, saying that there were no reservations like this between the people of widely-separated parts of the province, all national feeling being, speedily dispelled.

under a wilderness of practically unsettled country before reaching Edmonton's outpost at the Landing, 80 miles away. In fact, he was in a very up-to-date, well-dressed, and garbed with a bowler coat, a prize might, he said. The audience of his lecture in being there and interested that there was a herd of buffalo in the city, and that they were in the city, he hoped they would have tourists going up to see them.

James H. Holden, the general manager for Vegreville, had been particularly attentive to the buffalo all day, three light on his attitude, by announcing that many of the buffalo were his constituents, no half of this park, he said, his constituency. He proposed, he said, having half of the buffalo driven down to the Vegreville and then he would invade the city. The audience was broken in upon by a voice trumpeting from the rear over the heads of the crowd.

we'll hold." And the voice sounded very like that of the stalwart manager for Park Saskatchewan.

John W. Wood and Fletcher Brechin were called upon for speeches, the latter inviting his northern friends down to the south. Here, if he couldn't show them buffalo, he showed them some of the finest cattle in Alberta. He then said that one of the boys of the afternoon by announcing that 22 years ago he had driven over the top of the Park herd with Alford, the father of the famous young rider who rode the buffalo last year.

But in the widest stretch of his imagination, then he said, he had been told that day when he should go out with an Alberta herd, he was told in taking some of the herd through a Canadian house.

what happened in his work with the fact that it had to be done from a carriage. The audience was encouraged or permitted to walk about in the neighborhood of a buffalo herd.

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6 COLLARS FOR 25c

WINDOW SALE

TO-NIGHT

7.30 UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK

6 COLLARS FOR 25c

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6 COLLARS FOR 25c

From our Jasper Ave. windows tonight from 7.30 until 9.00 o'clock, we will sell linen and celluloid collars in all shapes and sizes—6 for 25c—Regular price 20c each. Good collars, 4 ply linen. All sizes from 12 to 19; all shapes. Come early before we get sold out of your size.

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THE ACME CO. LIMITED

CORNER JASPER AVE. AND SECOND STREET.

ROYAL CROWN SOAP

Made Only by The Royal Crown Limited, Winnipeg

A BASKET OF SWEET, CLEAN CLOTHES

Royal Crown has none of the rank, offensive odor common to the majority of laundry soaps.

Rather, it possesses a very pleasant aroma, and clothes washed by Royal Crown Laundry Soap smell as sweet, clean and fresh as they look.

Price is the same as for ordinary laundry soap, but the value is extraordinary.

Made from a special formula for the hard water of this country.

Premiums given for wrappers—save them.

BUCHANAN'S Scotch Whiskies

"BLACK & WHITE" AND "SPECIAL" (RED SEAL)

SOLD BY ALL RELIABLE WINE MERCHANTS

Legislative Assembly Visits

their own choice ever want to return to Montana. They make no effort now to leave the park, and only one died shortly after their arrival.

The call, which was rather a five-year-old buffalo cow, died early last winter, is now a strapping young buffalo over 300 pounds in weight.

He is both affectionate and playful with his trainer, Perry Ashby, a cowboy who came over from the foothills to Montana and then to Elk Island park. She says his call leaves the hand for him and has a great appreciation of the measure of good white oats he gives her. She was brought up by hand, the crowd murmured as they look on at his antics. But too much attention to his antics crowd was threatening to rattle Min-

Buffalo Herd at Elk Island Park—Herd of Over 250 Buffalo in Pasture With Visitors in Distance.

Hill, deputy speaker, formally expressed the party's thanks for the acceptable welcome of El. Simmons and his wife. Simmons is a former Perry Sound resident, whose love of the woods and animals and knowledge of every foot of this country made him the man for the post when the previous buffalo came.

Repeated calls for Frank Walker brought out the popular representative of the Fort, who said a few words of welcome to the crowd and praise of the Fort, then slipped into the herd for a few minutes. "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," sang the crowd, and the crowd was then called to the front, and all the while the crowd was in the house this year he had to drive down

what happened in his work with the fact that it had to be done from a carriage. The audience was encouraged or permitted to walk about in the neighborhood of a buffalo herd.

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